

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF PUERTO RICO

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

v.

CRIM. NO.: 12-132(DRD/SCC)

[68] MARITZA MONTES-GUZMÁN,

Defendant.

REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION ON PLEA OF GUILTY

I. PROCEDURAL BACKGROUND

On February 28, 2012, defendant Maritza Montes-Guzmán was charged in a multi-count indictment. On February 25, 2013, the defendant, assisted by the court interpreter, appeared before me and agreed to plead guilty to count one of the indictment. *See United States v. Woodard*, 387 F.3d 1329 (11th Cir. 2004) (holding that a magistrate judge may, with the defendant's consent, conduct a Rule 11 guilty plea hearing). Count one charge that the defendant, aiding and abetting others, did knowingly and intentionally, combine, conspire, and agree to commit an offense against the United States, that is, to possess with intent to distribute and to distribute controlled substances, all within the real properties comprising

United States v. Morales-Sánchez
 Crim. No. 12-132(DRD/SCC)
 Report and Recommendation

housing facilities owned by a public housing authority in violation of Title 21, United States Code, Sections 841(a)(1) and 860 and in violation of Title 21 United States Code, Section 846.

The defendant was advised of the purpose of the hearing and placed under oath, with instructions that her answers must be truthful or she would subject herself to possible charges of perjury or making a false statement.

II. CONSENT TO PROCEED BEFORE A MAGISTRATE JUDGE

The defendant was provided with, and signed, a form waiving her right to trial by jury.¹ She confirmed that her attorney explained and translated the form, and she was further explained her right to have all proceedings, including the change of plea hearing, conducted by a district judge. To this end, defendant was made to understand the differences between the functions and jurisdiction of magistrate and district judges, and that, if she chose to proceed before a magistrate judge, that the magistrate would hold the hearing and prepare a report and recommendation, which would be subject to review by and the final approval of the district judge. Having heard all of this, the defendant consented to proceed before a magistrate judge.

¹That form, entitled Consent to Proceed before a United States Magistrate Judge in a Felony Case for Pleading Guilty, was signed and consented to by both parties, and is made part of the record.

United States v. Morales-Sánchez
Crim. No. 12-132(DRD/SCC)
Report and Recommendation

III. PROCEEDINGS UNDER RULE 11 OF THE FEDERAL RULES OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

The acceptance of guilty pleas for federal criminal violations is governed by Rule 11 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, pursuant to which a guilty plea is valid only if it is knowing and voluntary. *United States v. Hernandez-Wilson*, 186 F.3d 1, 5 (1st Cir. 2009). Accordingly, Rule 11 “ensure[s] that a defendant who pleads guilty does so with an ‘understanding of the nature of the charge and consequences of her plea.’” *United States v. Cotal-Crespo*, 47 F.3d 1, 4 (1st Cir. 1995) (quoting *McCarthy v. United States*, 394 U.S. 459, 467 (1969)). Thus, a Rule 11 proceeding must indicate (1) the absence of coercion, (2) an understanding of the charges, and (3) knowledge of the consequences of pleading guilty. *Cotal-Crespo*, 47 F.3d at 4 (citing *United States v. Allard*, 926 F.2d 1237, 1244 (1st Cir. 1991)).

A. Competence to Enter a Guilty Plea

The defendant was questioned about her age, education, employment, history of treatment for mental illness or addiction, use of medication, drugs, or alcohol, and her understanding of the purpose of the hearing. It was confirmed that the defendant received a copy of the indictment and fully discussed the charges with her counsel and was satisfied with the advice and representation he received. The court inquired whether counsel for the defendant or the government had any doubts about the defendant’s capacity to plead;

United States v. Morales-Sánchez
Crim. No. 12-132(DRD/SCC)
Report and Recommendation

neither had any doubts about defendant's competency. Upon hearing the defendant's responses and observing her demeanor, a finding was made that the defendant was competent to plead and was fully aware of the hearing's purpose.

B. Maximum Penalties

The defendant expressed her understanding of the maximum penalties prescribed by statute for the offense to which she was pleading guilty, namely, as to count one, a term of imprisonment of ten years up to life, a fine not to exceed twenty million dollars, and a term of supervised release of at least ten years. However, based on the stipulated and agreed amount of narcotics possessed by the defendant, the maximum penalty for the offense shall be a term of imprisonment of not less than five and not more than eighty years, a fine not to exceed ten million dollars, and a term of supervised release of at least eight years. Defendant was also informed that a special monetary assessment of \$100 would also be imposed, to be deposited in the Crime Victim Fund, pursuant to Title 18, United States Code, Section 3013(a). The court explained the nature of supervised release and the consequences of violating its terms.

C. Plea Agreement

The defendant was shown documents titled Plea Agreement and Supplement to Plea Agreement (together, "Plea Agreement"), which are part of the record, and identified her initials and signatures. She confirmed that she had the opportunity to read and discuss the

United States v. Morales-Sánchez
Crim. No. 12-132(DRD/SCC)
Report and Recommendation

Plea Agreement with her attorney before signing, that her attorney had translated the document, that it represented the entirety of her understanding with the government, that she understood its terms, and that no one had made any other or different promises or assurances to induce her to plead guilty.

Pursuant to the Plea Agreement in this case, the Government had agreed to recommend, or has agreed not to oppose the defendant's request, that a particular sentence or sentencing range is appropriate or that a particular provision of the Sentencing Guidelines or sentencing factor does not apply. *See Fed. R. Crim. P. 11(c)(1)(B).* The defendant was admonished, pursuant to Rule 11(c)(3)(B), that her sentence is a matter to be decided by the presiding judge, who may disregard the Agreement's recommendations and impose any sentence within the statutory range. To this end, the presiding judge may accept or reject the Plea Agreement or may defer decision until after considering the pre-sentence report. The defendant understood that she could not later withdraw her guilty plea because the presiding judge imposes a sentence greater than that recommended by the Plea Agreement.

The parties' sentencing calculations and recommendations appear in the Plea Agreement and were explained in open court. The defendant confirmed that these were the sentencing recommendations she agreed to with the government. The defendant was

United States v. Morales-Sánchez
Crim. No. 12-132(DRD/SCC)
Report and Recommendation

made to understand that the guidelines are no longer mandatory and are thus considered advisory, and that during sentencing, the court will consider the sentencing criteria found at Title 18, United States Code, Section 3553(a).

The defendant was advised that under some circumstances, she or the government may have the right to appeal the sentence the court imposes. The defendant was further informed, and professed to understand, that the Plea Agreement contains a waiver of appeal provision under which the defendant agreed to waive her right to appeal the judgment and sentence if the court accepts the Plea Agreement and sentences her according to its terms and conditions.

D. Waiver of Constitutional Rights

The defendant was specifically advised that she has the right to persist in a plea of not guilty, and that if she does so persist that she has the right to a speedy and public trial by jury, or before a judge sitting without a jury if the court and government so agree; that at trial she would be presumed innocent and the government would have to prove her guilt beyond a reasonable doubt; that she would have the right to assistance of counsel for her defense, and if she could not afford an attorney the court would appoint one to represent her; that at trial she would have the right to hear and cross-examine the government's witnesses, the right to decline to testify unless she voluntarily elected to do so, and the right

United States v. Morales-Sánchez
Crim. No. 12-132(DRD/SCC)
Report and Recommendation

to the issuance of subpoenas or compulsory process to compel the attendance of witnesses to testify on her behalf. She was further advised that if she decided not to testify or put on evidence at trial, her failure to do so could not be used against her, and that at trial the jury must return a unanimous verdict before she could be found guilty.

The defendant expressed her understanding of these rights, and her understanding that by entering a plea of guilty there would be no trial and she would be waiving or giving up the rights the court explained. The defendant's counsel attested that she explained these rights to her client and believed that the defendant understood her explanations. The defendant was also informed that parole has been abolished and that any sentence of imprisonment must be served. Further, defendant was explained that a pre-sentence report would be prepared and considered by the district judge at sentencing. Defendant was admonished that her guilty plea, if accepted, may deprive her of valuable civil rights, including the right to vote, to hold public office, and to possess a firearm. The defendant expressed her understanding of these consequences.

E. Factual Basis for the Guilty Plea

The government presented a summary of the basis in fact for the offense charged in count one and the evidence the government had available to establish the defendant's guilt beyond a reasonable doubt, should the case go to trial. The defendant understood this

United States v. Morales-Sánchez
Crim. No. 12-132(DRD/SCC)
Report and Recommendation

explanation and agreed with the government's submission as to evidence which could have been presented at trial.

F. Voluntariness

The defendant stated that she had not been induced to plead guilty, but, rather, that she was entering such a plea freely and voluntarily because she is in fact guilty, and that no one had threatened her or offered her a thing of value in exchange for her plea. She acknowledged that no one had made any promises in exchange for her guilty plea, other than the recommendations set forth in the Plea Agreement. Throughout the hearing, the defendant was able to consult with her attorney.

IV. CONCLUSION

The defendant, by consent, appeared before me pursuant to Rule 11 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure and entered a plea of guilty as to count one of the indictment. After cautioning and examining the defendant under Rule 11, I find that the defendant, Maritza Montes-Guzmán, is competent to enter this guilty plea, is aware of the nature of the offense charged and the maximum penalties it carries, understands that the charge is supported by evidence and a basis in fact, has admitted to the elements of the offense, and has done so in an intelligent and voluntary manner with the full knowledge of the consequences of her guilty plea. Therefore, I recommend that the court accept the guilty plea and that the

United States v. Morales-Sánchez

Crim. No. 12-132(DRD/SCC)

Report and Recommendation

defendant be adjudged guilty as to count one of the indictment.

IT IS SO RECOMMENDED.

The parties have fourteen days to file any objections to this report and recommendation.

Failure to file the same within the specified time waives the right to appeal this report and recommendation. *Henley Drilling Co. v. McGee*, 36 F.3d 143, 150-51 (1st Cir. 1994); *United States v. Valencia-Copete*, 792 F.2d 4 (1st Cir. 1986).

In San Juan, Puerto Rico, this 25th day of February, 2013.

S/ SILVIA CARREÑO-COLL
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE